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"The favorable reception given by the Public to the first edition of this work, has induced the author to publish a second edition, which has been carefully revised and corrected; and some Judicial, Medical, and Mercantile Phrases added for the use of every European on his arrival in any part of India,—whereas the first edition was only intended for Military Officers."

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do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

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Gulf of Bengal (Teavoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittgong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
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Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	0
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
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CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for JULY 1863, contains—

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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 29th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	109
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	90 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	50	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	175 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	95 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	30 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	50 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	145 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	193 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	198 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	5,000	375 per share	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 7,000 pm. p.
Edjmstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	[share. Rs. 10,000 prem.
Do. B.	5,000	.....	Rs. 9,000 "
Fromjee Press Co.	250	.....	Rs. 1,500 "
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	500	.....	Rs. 1,200 p. sh.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 Prem
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 240 Prem.
Jubur Aloe Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bombay Wool Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 29,000.
Tarratie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.
Bandel Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 600 Perm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan..... 104
" Loan 1835-36..... } 99½
" Loan 1842-43..... }
" Loan 1854-55..... }
New Five per Cent. Loan..... 109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan 118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes..... " 10-3
Spanish Dollars..... " 249
English ..... " 390
Mexican Dollars..... " 225
German Crowns ..... " 213
Five-Franc Pieces..... " 208
Bar Silver ..... " 106½
Gold Leaf ..... " 16 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
(Seed) .....£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton).....£2 7s. 6d. Nominal.
" (Seed) .....£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.
To China.....
To Clyde.....
To Hull ..... } No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back.....Rs. 20 offered.

{PRICES CURRENT (24th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba ..... Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)..... Rs. 485 to 487
New Dhollera, (ready.) ..... " 482 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ..... " 482 to 485
New Oomrawuttee ..... " 440 to 450
New Comptа ..... " 450
New Dharwar Sawginned ..... " 540 to 545
New Barsee and Nuggur ..... " 459
New Veeravul ..... " 442 to 445
New Khandeish ..... " 415 to 420
New Poratchee ..... " 450 to 452
New Accote ..... " 460 to 465
New Mangalore ..... " 479 to 482
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to 1,580.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-2 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black " 35 to 36
(and White)..... " 36 to 38
Niger ..... " 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
July 28	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—Seven natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Dalhousie*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
Ship *Godfrey*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 28TH JULY 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—29 cases Sunkseli, 8553 Nos. Momudbhoy Dama & Co.; 70 cases Arabic Gum, 173 cwt., Macindoe, Rogers & Co.

Conway.—84 bags Surseeseed 126 cwt., Fernandise.

Defiance.—150 bales Coiryarn, 376 cwt., A. C. Brice & Co., 265 bags Coffee, 398 cwt., Ralli Bros.

Mystery.—169 pieces E. Teeth, 14 cwt. 2 qr. 11 lbs., Cruttenden Rungjee; 23 bales Cotton, 89½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Bucephalus.—1 case Indian Condiments, W. G Morgan.

For Liverpool.

Zuleika.—160 bales Cotton, 500 cwt., B. H. Cama; 64 bales Orchillaweed, 2·2 cwt., 2 qr. 18lbs., Macnee & Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gungjee Nurput.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Goculdass Liladhar.

Comet.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Queen of the East.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hemraz Arjoon; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt.; Jewraz Ramdass; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Sirocco.—125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dyall Bhimjee & Co.

Southern Belle.—700 bales Cotton, 2450 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 1 box Sandalwood work, G. Hall; 63 bales Cotton, 220½ cwt., 37 bales Wool, 110 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.

John Lyon.—125 packages Cloves, 152 cwt., 3 qr., 26lbs., Premjeevundass Bhugwandass.

Glee Maiden.—400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jamsetjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon.

Morning Light.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Killick, Nixon & Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Robert Frith & Co.; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Varesy Malljee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Govind Hurry.

Lewchew.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Dawjee Bhanjee & Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., 16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt., Dhurumsy Jeathia.

Belle Isle.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Runchore Megjee.

Negotiator.—360 bundles Linseed, 180 cwt., Khatesy Sakerchund.

Shard.—252½ bales Cotton, 884 cwt., Finlay, Clark & Co.

Empire of Peace.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hemraz Arjoon.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arxtoon Apcar.*—2 chests Herabole, 5¼ cwt.; 1 cask Mowrie Liquor, 55 gallons, Manockjee Nesserwanjee; 100 bottles Quicksilver, 7500lbs., Ebram Noordin & Co.; 1 box Cow Bezour, 18lbs., M. Nesserwanjee; 455 bundles Sharkins, 142 cwt., 257 bundles Fishmaws, 80¾ cwt., Khan Mohmud Hubibbhoy; 25 chests Herabole, 81½ cwt., Dawood Hassum; 1 case Books, R. Anglos.

Steamer *United Service.*—1 case Oilmanstores, 1 case Coffee, 4 maunds, W. Johns; loose Sandalwood, 207 cwt., 14lbs., Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 17 chests M. Opium, 1401bs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.; 27 chests M. Opium, 140lbs. each, B. F. Cama; 5 chests M. Opium, 139lbs. each, Camajee Pochajee & Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service.*—22 chests M. Opium, Camajee Pochajee & Co.; 26 chests M. Opium, 140lbs. each, P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

985 Bucephalus, Black—Hewat, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. July 18)
1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1047 Mystery, Blay—Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1361 Castlemain, Gill—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
555 City of London—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1381 Dergoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 4)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 13)
510 Empire of Peace, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
853 England, Robson—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. July 1)
1212 Excellent, Davie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1194 Fleeting Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1349 Glee Maiden Marshal—Souza, Prato & Co. (c. l. May 28)
647 Goefve Berg, (Russian)—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1506 John Lyon, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1983 Lewchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1147 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 30)
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
2317 Morning Light, J. Gullies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1226 Queen of the East, Bilton—M. Young & Co. (c. l. June 29)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
777 Shard, Carsen—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 6)
492 Sirocco, Robison—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. July 7)
2228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. June 8)
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1122 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1345 Zoboah, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. June 4)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadia.

FOR KURRACHEE.

469 Dalhousie (s), Rowland—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. July 28)
379 Ganjam, Durand.
511 Marinus, T. Keenan—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 21)

KURRACHEE AND MARSEILLES.

466 Godfrey, Houseois—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co. (c.l. July 28)

FOR MOULMEIN.

814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
783 Minnihaha, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. July 28)
982 Miriam, Blind—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

635 Ally, Robinson. (c. l. July 4)
974 Glendevon, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1957 Louisa, Scrcafe—W. Nicol & Co.
1157 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co. (c. l. July 13)
969 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. (c. l. July 10.)
994 Pyrenees, (s) Lincoln—Tudor & Co.
698 Shah Jehan, White—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. July 11)
879 Sydney Eggers, H. M. Campbell—E. Bates & Co.

FOR CHINA.

980 Arratoon Apcar (s), Smith—D. Sassoons & Co. (c.l. July 21)
1199 Singapore (s), Gribble—P. & O. Co. (c. l. July 22)

FOR GALLE AND MADRAS.

744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies—C. Parsons & Co. (c.l. July 27)

FOR MADRAS COAST.

1034 Old England, Bulman—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

600 United Service (s), Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co. (c.l. July 24)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

450 Corings, (s) Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

752 Cheribon, Coers, A. Gordon.
1123 Marsouins, Clements—Coupland & Co.

NOT FIXED.

88 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
337 Artemise, Nacoda—Cursetjee Natha.
748 Art Union, W. W. Morrison—B. H. Cama & Co.
594 Athate Rahamon, Delange—Hajee M. Hoossein.
784 Atiet Rahmon, Jones—H. S. A. Cadoo.
639 Barbara, Wilson—P. & O. Co.
227 Boomby (s), J. Wooley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
856 Clarendon, Dougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
372 Colonel Ledyard, C. H. Wells—D. P. Bramhall & Co.
882 Cyclops, Cordiron—Grey & Co.
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza Pinto & Co.
291 Fatile Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
629 Herdeva, Cristom.
H. I. M. St. Le Japon, Laporterie.
376 Jodal Manaa, Grant.
677 John Bright (s), Bedman—C. M. S. N. Co.
153 Kevetta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
1343 Levant, Foran—E. Latham & Co.
364 Lezard, Rabero—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
327 Margaret Jane, W. Bosustow—David Sassoon & Co.
573 Mary Crocker, Stuber.
932 Princess Somawatty, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
375 Rebecca Shepherd (s), Semers.
1459 Research, Killam—Consigned to Master.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. Khan.
1337 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
593 Sea Lion, (s) Alexander—D. P. Bramhall.
938 Sebastopol, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.
1132 Sirocco, Roy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
990 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
273 Sphynx, Davison—W. Nicol & Co.
281 Sumadanie, Nacoda—Haje Alarkhia.
706 Thames—Ruttonjee Bomanjee.
1178 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting.)
969 Benares, G. P. Wright.
907 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
969 Norna, Bain.
1646 Orissa, Parish.
1359 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

392 Augusta May, Charles—McIver & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—Fleming & Co.
450 Glentallock, Buchanan—Fleming & Co.
459 Jessica, Towill.
630 Sale, Nordgreen—S. Tyabjee & Co.
562 Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

790 Surate, Bionet—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

492 Brilliant, Morello—D. Cursetjee & Co.
221 Eucharis et Paul, Touche—D. Cursetjee & Co.
639 Helios, (Rus.) Wickland—Fleming & Co.
657 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
293 Narbal, Le Dall—S. Tyabjee & Co.
261 Telegraphe, Bernard—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR COAST.

552 Cœur de Lion, Forster—Fleming & Co.
492 Traveller, Fletcher—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Rimslie—Fleming & Co.

CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Beater,—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 28.

Fuller, Captain J. A., R. E., on duty, to Poona.
Hodges, Lieut. W. H., 1st Regt. M. N. I., to join, to Galle.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 28TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant.

1. The Station Prize Committee, of which Captain Herne, 103rd Regiment, is President, will reassemble at the Messroom, 18th Regiment N. I., Fort George, at 11 A.M. to-morrow, to investigate such claims to Dhar Prize money, as may be submitted to it.

2. The Committee, of which Captain Combe, 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 27th July 1863.

Quarter Master Serjeant J. S. Wood, of the Unattached List, is transferred from the General Depot, to the Adjutant General's Department for employment as a Clerk.

Assistant Surgeon T. M. O'Brien, Medical Establishment, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostance language.

Naval.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, 28th July 1863.

For the future all demands for coal at Point de Galle from the vessels of the Bombay Marine should be preferred on the Agent of the P. and O. Company.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th July 1863.

Assistant Apothecary Ranger, having been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent, is directed to join the Harbour Defence Batteries, vice 2nd Hospital Assistant Bhorajee Chinnoo, relieved from that duty, and directed to report himself to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

BENGAL.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 18.)

FORT WILLIAM, the 16th July 1863.

Read a letter from the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, No. 14, dated the 6th July 1863, enquiring, with reference to the new Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, whether a Deputy Magistrate who has been absent twice on sick leave for short periods, amounting in the aggregate to six months and eight days, is to be denied further leave, or to be allowed leave without pay on the third occasion of his applying for Medical leave for three months, on the ground that, by the new Rules, sick leave for three years has to be taken in neither more nor less than two periods.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under the strict letter of the Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Officers recently promulgated, an Uncovenanted Officer may be allowed leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for a third period, *but without any allowances*. But His Honor in Council, having no doubt that the limitation of sick leave to two periods *without allowances* was intended by the Secretary of State to apply only to cases of leave of absence to England, or to places beyond Indian limits, is pleased accordingly to allow that leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, taken for short periods by Uncovenanted Officers within Indian limits shall not bar a further leave of absence either in India or elsewhere, provided that the whole of the periods of absence shall not exceed three years during their entire service under Government. The allowances to be given during such Medical leaves shall be regulated by the existing Rules for sick leave, that is to say, half salary not exceeding £600 a year shall be given during the first fifteen months taken from time to time, and after the completion of fifteen months one-fourth of salary not exceeding £300 per annum for all other periods up to the limit of three years.

Ordered, that the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

SIMLA, the 11th July 1863.

No. 98A.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to appoint Colonel C. Throup, C. B., to the Command of the Meerut Division, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence on sick leave of Major-General F. Wheler, C. B., with effect from the 8th instant.

No. 100A.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to grant Major A. Scott, Aide-de-Camp to his Lordship, leave to Calcutta, and thence to England on Medical Certificate—to appear before a Medical Board—under the new Regulations.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, 16th July 1863.

No. 467.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following War Office Circular No 789, dated 24th October 1862, which is hereby declared applicable to India:—

CIRCULAR NO. 789.

WAR OFFICE: PALL MALL,
24th October 1862.

SIR,—REFERRING to the Circular Memorandum from this Office dated the 27th September 1858, No. 325, sanctioning the payment of £36s. 0d. to men re-enlisting in the Infantry, and of £5 12s. 0d. to men re-enlisting in the Cavalry, as commutation in lieu of a free Kit, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to state that for the future the rates allowed to men re-enlisting after the expiration of their first period of service, and who are provided with a complete kit, will be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Heavy Cavalry	3	12	6
Hussars	3	9	0
Lancers	3	12	6
Mounted Artillery	3	11	0
Mounted Engineers	3	12	0
Military Train	3	4	0
Foot Artillery	3	3	0
Engineers	3	2	6
Infantry of the Line, Rifle and Colonial Regiments, excepting West India Regiments.	2	0	0
Highland Regiments wearing Trews	1	12	0
Highland Regiments wearing Kilts	2	9	0
Commissariat Staff Corps	2	18	0
West India Regiments	2	0	0

I have the honor to be, &c.,
EDWARD LUGARD.
To the Officer Commanding.

No. 473.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to authorize the distribution of a *second* instalment of the Delhi Prize Money at Rupees (42) forty-two a share.

2. This payment will be carried out under the rules applied in last distribution.

3. In the abstracts to be submitted by Corps serving in India, the names of the Officers and Men now with the Regiment are to be included; a *separate* Abstract being also required on account of Officers who have left India from whatever cause, and for Soldiers deceased, discharged, or invalided, care being taken that in every case correct Regimental numbers be given.

4. Officers and others who obtained their first payment of Prize on separate Bills under their own signatures will not be required to submit fresh Bills. On application to the Examiner, Prize Accounts, they will be furnished with a printed Notification duly filled up, on presentation of which to the nearest Pay-Master payment will be made.

5. The above Order in no way affects the duties of the several Station Prize Committees.

6. Acquittance Receipts for sums above Rupees (20) twenty must bear a one anna Stamp.

No. 475.—With reference to Government General Order No. 23, dated 8th January last, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to authorize the distribution of the booty captured at Satasee at Rupees (76) seventy-six per share.

2. The payment of this Prize will be carried out in all respects under the Rules applied in the distribution of the Delhi Prize, *vide* Government General Order No. 1154, dated 17th December 1861.

HEAD QUARTERS, Simla, 23rd June 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Saugor on the 14th day of May 1863, Private Jeremiah Lynch, No. 3315, of the 97th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges First.—That he, the said Jeremiah Lynch on the 13th day of February 1863, being a Soldier of Her Majesty's British Army, serving at Saugor, a place in Her Majesty's Indian Territories, situated above one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, did at Saugor aforesaid, with intent to cause wrongful loss to Jyseeram, commit mischief by setting fire to, and thereby destroying one wadded quilt, two body cloths, two loin cloths, one blanket, one pair of drawers, one pair of shoes, the property of the said Jyseeram, and of the value in the aggregate of eight Rupees, or thereabouts.

Second.—That he, the said Jeremiah Lynch, on the 13th day of February 1863, being a Soldier in Her Majesty's British Army, serving at Saugor, a place in Her Majesty's Indian Territories, situated above one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, did at Saugor aforesaid, with intent to cause wrongful loss to Jyseeram, commit mischief, by setting fire to, and partly burning the dwelling house of the said Jyseeram, knowing it to be likely that he, Jeremiah Lynch, would thereby cause the destruction of the said building.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner Private Jeremiah Lynch, No. 3315 of the 97th Regiment of Foot, is not Guilty of the charges preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

E. J. FERRERS, Lieut. Colonel,
4th Madras Cavalry.
President.

Saugor, 18th May 1863.

"APPROVED AND CONFIRMED,
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Simla, 2nd June 1863.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS, Simla, 11th July 1863.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has intimated that for the future Soldiers' necessaries will be supplied to the Troops in India by the Government.

This refers only to such as will have to be imported from England, most of these articles can be procured locally, and the Commander-in-Chief desires the attention of Commanding Officers to the advantages of this method of obtaining them.

Besides the great saving of time and perhaps of expense, the Soldier will always be better satisfied with any thing purchased by himself or within his own knowledge. It may also be made the powerful means of developing Regimental workshops.

His Excellency therefore desires that in all instances recourse may first be had to the Regimental Institutions for such Articles as can be made by the Soldier tradesmen, and to the local markets; the resources of jails and public factories will also be available.

No diers should be permitted to purchase these Articles themselves in the bazaars, whenever practicable, under the supervision of a Non-commissioned Officer, but care must be taken that they are of the established Regimental pattern. The Officers of the Commissariat Department will, under the orders of the Government, furnish the local prices, and any other assistance which Commanding Officers may require.

For such Articles as cannot be otherwise procured, requisition must be made on England through the Government of India. The indents for this purpose are to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, in Calcutta, for transmission to Government and the India Office. These necessaries will be supplied at cost price, with the addition of a per cent-age to cover freight, incidental charges, and deteriorations.

Attention is at once requested to this order, as the Secretary of State has desired the immediate introduction of the new system.

HEAD QUARTERS, Simla, 17th July 1863.

With reference to G. O. G. G. No. 89A of the 17th ultimo, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all applications from Regimental Colonels of Royal (late Bengal) Artillery and Royal (late Bengal) Engineers who may be desirous of retiring with the Annuity sanctioned by the above order, are to be sent to Captain G. L. Fraser, Assistant Adjutant General, in charge of the Adjutant General's Office, *Calcutta*, on or before the 31st August next.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Madras, on the 22nd July, the wife of the Revd. F. A. C. Lillingston, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Kirkee, on the 25th July, Henry, infant son of Captain A. Blunt, Royal Artillery.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 22, Barque *Amber Witch*, A. McLeod from Cocanada 16th July.

Do. Ship *Earl of Hardwick*, Maddison, from London 16th April.

Letters to the Editor.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN GUZERAT.

SIR,—The comments that lately appeared in your correspondence columns regarding the insufficiency of hands in the Telegraph Department, and the consequent hard pressure of work upon the present staff, are but a faint index of the utter want of system, regularity and justice that therein prevails. Independent of the prostration of bodily health, involved by the fatigue of constant night-watching, the arbitrary manner in which those entrusted with the administration treat their subordinates, the distribution of every *bonne bouche* amongst only a select few, the cool indifference with which the claims of others, although rendering good service, are invariably regarded, the reduction without assigning any cause, or holding an impartial investigation, of some from places of emolument and trust,—all these are grievances which will ultimately have a baneful effect upon the interests of the public. It therefore behoves those who are its guardians loudly to decry all jobbery, and to hold up to unmitigated reprobation all such acts as savour of despotism; for only by an impartial distribution of the loaves and fishes, the recognition of the claims of the meritorious, and the allotment of work, so that it will not fall with undue heaviness upon any one individual, can the duties be efficiently performed.—Yours truly,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Guzerat, 26th July 1863.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AFLOAT.—THE DOCTOR'S FLAG.

SIR,—A case occurred in our harbour yesterday morning on board the ship ——— which certainly calls for a little more vigilance and attention on part of the doctors attending the shipping in the harbour. An officer on board the above ship was suddenly taken ill, the doctor's flag was at once hoisted, and there it remained for some three or four hours unheeded and unattended to; when after such a lapse of time the doctor came, the unfortunate man was a corpse. The man got up well and was at his duty. He was suddenly taken with a fit, and died in a short time. True, that if the doctor had been there he could do but little to save the poor fellow's life. Still there was a *chance*, and if he had been professionally attended to he might probably have recovered; and where there is a probability of saving life it should not be left to chance for his recovery. There is no person actually to blame, still as a hint to the doctors afloat who have plenty to do, indeed too much for their respective proportion of shipping patients, it would be well if some attention were paid, and a more strict look out kept for the doctor's flag.

NAUTICUS.

Post Office Notices.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

TRECOMALEE MAILS.

The mails for Trecomalee per H. M.'s steamer *Hornet*, will be closed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

The Mails for Muscat and Persian Gulf per Steamer *Berenice*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 10 o'clock A.M.

{ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *vid* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR.—JULY—AUGUST 1863.

Full Moon.....Thursday 30d. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	29	Saturn rises at 9 45.	5 37	6 36	9 22	9 39	Date 27th July Time—6h. 20m. 36.2
Thur.	30	Saturn sets at 9.53.	5 37	6 35	10 2	10 19	
Fri.	31	Uranus sets at 3 35.	5 38	6 35	11 2	11 46	
Sat.	1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	0 12	0 33	
Sun.	2	9th Sun. after Trinity.	5 38	6 34	0 56	1 17	
Mon.	3	Daybreak at 4.19.	5 39	6 33	1 39	2 6	
Tues.	4	Twilight ends at 7.53	5 39	6 33	2 22	2 44	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 29th.—First School for Native girls founded at Calcutta, 1849.

Thursday 30th.—Great hurricanes in Jamaica, 1784 and 1790.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830.

Friday 31st.—Loyola died, 1556.—Assam annexed, 1829.

Saturday 1st.—Queen Anne died, 1714.—Slavery abolished in the East Indies, 1838.—The Indian Income Tax Act in force, 1860.—The Peiho Forts (China) occupied, 1860.

Sunday 2nd.—Maharajah Goolab Singh died, 1857.

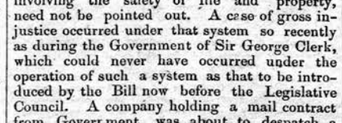
Monday 3rd.—Gwalior taken, 1780.

Tuesday 4th.—British troops landed in Java, 1811.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE	July 21
AGRA	July 18	LAHORE	July 18
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	May 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 19	MADRAS	July 23
BANGALORE	July 23	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 18	MERRUT	July 21
CALCUTTA	July 18	OUDH	July 22
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 11
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	July 21	RANGOON	June 26
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 12
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE



WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

THE Bill now before the Legislative Council to provide for the periodical survey of steam-vessels in the ports and harbours, &c., of the Presidency of Bombay is a very necessary measure for the security of life and property. It is one the want of which has long been seriously felt. One does not require to have lived a decade of years in Bombay to know how life and property have been trifled with, and actually sacrificed, by committing them to unseaworthy steam-vessels for conveyance both to Indian and foreign ports. Steam-vessels have been sent to sea, with many souls and valuable property on board, in very bad weather, simply because they had managed to keep afloat in very good weather. A steam-vessel, however, may hold together for years in a smooth sea, when she would be shaken to pieces at once in a rough sea. Owners generally, naturally wish to make as much money out of their vessels as possible, and therefore are very apt to send them to sea, very imperfectly equipped, when they ought to send them into dock. Native owners have been almost invariably found wanting in the matter of the proper equipment of their steam-vessels. A good surveyor generally finds the steam-vess

survey deposited by the applicant under Rule VI. shall be returned to him, and the actual cost of survey and demarcation shall be charged against the purchaser in addition to the price of the land.

Rule XVI.—The purchaser may, if he chooses, pay the whole of the purchase money when the lot is sold or the deed delivered to him. Or if he choose he may pay a portion, not being less than 10 per cent., at the time of sale, and the remainder, in instalments at any future time, not being more than ten years from the date of sale. In the latter case simple interest at the rate of 10 per cent a year will be charged on the unpaid portion of the purchase money, and the whole lot will remain hypothecated as security for the full discharge of the amount, including principal and interest, and be liable to sale by order of the Deputy Commissioner if the said amount of either principal or interest be not paid within the stipulated period. Should such sale take place the defaulter will have no claim for improvements against the Government or on any other account except for the one-tenth of the purchase money paid, and for that only, in the event of the amount realised at the second sale at least equalling the amount of the original sale, plus any interest due to Government by the original purchaser on the unpaid portion of the purchase money.

SUPPLEMENT.—*The interest due for any year or part of a year under this Rule shall be payable on or before the 15th of May, and if the amount be not paid on that date the Deputy Commissioner may realise the amount by sale of the lot under the Rules in force at the time being for the sale of Estates on account of arrears of Revenue due from other Estates. Any balance of the purchase money which may not have been paid up before the 15th of May of the tenth year following that of the sale, may be realised in the same manner as an arrear of interest outstanding on that date. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied, in the first instance, to the payment of the costs of sale and to the satisfaction of the demand of Government; the surplus shall be payable to the late registered proprietor or proprietors on their joint receipt.*

Rule XVII.—If the purchaser fails to pay one-tenth of the purchase money and all other expenses within three months from the day of sale, the lot will be put up to sale again on the same conditions as before and sold at the risk of the first purchaser, whose deposit will also be forfeited.

Rule XVIII.—No sale of Waste Lands once made by a Deputy Commissioner in conformity with these Rules will be disturbed by any higher executive authority, but all such sales shall be immediately reported to the Supreme Government.

Rule XIX.—Reserves of grazing and forest land; of land for the growth of firewood near Towns and Stations; of building sites, parks, recreation grounds; of tracts possessing minera wealth, stone quarries, and the like, and of land required for other special purposes are not to be sold under these Rules without the express sanction of the Chief Commissioner. A list of these lands is under preparation and will be published hereafter in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Rule XX.—Lands for the purchase of which application has been made under the Resolution of the 17th October 1861 will, if such application were duly registered, be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the said Resolution so far as the Law allows.

Rule XXI.—From and after the date of the promulgation of these Rules, no fresh applications for grants of Waste Lands under any previous Rules will be entertained.

Rule XXII.—The Rules relating to the disposal of claims to land for the purchase of which application may be made will be subject to the provisions of any Law which may hereafter be passed for regulating the disposal of such claims.

Rule XXIII.—The above Rules will continue in force for two years from the 1st January 1863.

Supplementary Rule XXIV.—If it should at any time be found that the same land has been included in more than one lot, it shall be held to belong to the lot first sold, and all subsequent sales shall, as regards such land, be null and void. In the event of any dispute regarding the boundary of two or more adjoining lots the Deputy Commissioner may, on the application of any one of the parties, re-adjust the boundaries of the lots, and his decision will be final. The price paid by any subsequent purchaser for land thus excluded from his lot will be refunded to him with simple interest at (10) ten per cent. The sum to be refunded will be calculated on the average price paid per acre, excluding the cost of survey and advertisement.

H. ARTHUROSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

NEWS LETTER.

SYRIA, BEIRUT, *June* 18.

THE new British Consul General for Beirut, Mr. Eldridge, arrived by last Russian steamer from Constantinople. He is an energetic man, of a genial, social disposition, and has already won the esteem of the community. Some years ago he went to Southern Russia to seek his fortune. Having become well acquainted with the Russian language, he was selected by Lord Palmerston to accompany the English fleet to Kertch where he added in the bombardment. At the close of the war he remained at Kertch, and successfully married a Russian lady who now accompanies him to Beirut. He is quite ignorant of Syrian politics and intrigues, and for that very reason, it is supposed, he was sent here. He himself says he is glad to be sent here because he knows nothing of the country. If so, it is an indication that the British government does not intend to interfere in Syrian politics, nor allow others to interfere. Colonel Fraser, recently Commissioner here, and at one time named in connection with the consulate, has just been appointed commissioner of the London City Police, probably as a reward of his services in Syria.

The Rev. S. Robson, selected by Lord Dufferin to educate the two Druze Princes, sons of Saleed Beg, is still engaged in their instruction, but not in a manner entirely satisfactory to himself, the Druze relatives of the young lads insist upon following them and watching them constantly, so that the purely English influence which was to have been exerted upon them bids fair to be essentially interfered with. It is matter of regret that a person of Mr. Robson's ability and acquirements should limit himself merely to the education of two young men, when his knowledge of the Arabic language might bring him into contact with thousands.

About a dozen Oxonian students have just reached Beirut, having made the tour of Syria and the Holy Land. They brought letters from Canon Stanley, and were accompanied from Nazareth through the country east of the Jordan by the Rev. Mr. Zeller. In Hauran they saw many ruins of great interest and extent. In one place they found a marble statue of Ashtoreth, "Queen of Heaven," which was worshiped by the Israelites. Being mostly young men and few of them being read up in what is known of that region, their explorations were incomplete. Dr. Thomson, author of "The Landath Book," now living in Beirut, says that "he would have given much to have been in their party." They were strong in numbers and wealth, and had rare facilities for exploring, but the world will probably be but little the wiser for their journey.

The Sultan's note on the Suez Canal was supposed to have put a quietus on that affair, but it seems that the end is not yet. Prince Napoleon is still in Egypt. He has conferred the Cordon of the Legion of Honor upon Ismaiel Pasha, has visited the Canal works, and inspected them thoroughly, and Ismaiel Pasha is said to have already informed the Porte that the chief objection to the canal, entitled to the appellation of "sentiment" (!) and not to be regarded, as no great work of public utility can be carried on without some sacrifice of private interests. The long stay of Prince Napoleon in Egypt, even when he has been attacked with the Suez fever, indicates that the Emperor intends to effect in the Egyptian mind whatever of influence may have been produced by the recent visit of Sir Henry Bulwer.

If the English ever hope to construct the Euphrates Valley Railway they must abandon their opposition to the Suez Canal. The French will adhere to it whether it is lucrative or ruinous, and the best way to kill it will be to let it alone. It is said that the Prince Napoleon has told Ismaiel Pasha that it is inconsistent with his viceregal dignity to consent to an interference in his affairs from Constantinople, and who knows but that an embryo rebellion may be concocting to hatch like crocodiles' eggs in the mud of the Nile. English eyes are open in Egypt, and signs of this are already noticed. Certain writers are attempting to frighten the British government into a support of the Euphrates Railway by pointing out the menacing attitude of Russia in the Caucasus. It is said that Russia has 120,000 troops in the Caucasus, and designs pushing her frontier down towards Persia, in such a way as to cut off the caravan routes of commerce from Trebizon to Labriz, thus shutting up Europe's commerce to the more southern routes, the chief of which is the Euphrates Valley. As was intimated in my last, Fuad Pasha has been elevated again to the dignity of Grand Vizier, with the privilege of retaining his post as Minister of War. The Sultan could no possibly get on without him, as he is by far the ablest man in the empire.

The Sultan, Ahmed Khan, of Herat, died about the 20th of May, of dropsy, but his son was still carrying on the war against Dost Mahomed.

The locusts have made their appearance not only near Alleppo but also near Smyrna, and in the vicinity of the latter place have destroyed much of the promising cotton crop; a large cotton gin also, which had been set up in Smyrna, has been destroyed by fire, so that the cotton prophets are less sanguine than before about the crop in that vicinity.

The silk crop in Lebanon this year is extraordinary. Some twenty silk factories are in operation near Beirut, and all are working to their utmost capacity.—*English-man, July* 18.

BENGAL.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. Duff, who has been suffering lately from a severe attack of dysentery, leaves Calcutta next week for Singapore in quest of health. From Singapore, we understand, he intends to go to Java, whence he returns to Calcutta in October. As the iron constitution of the Rev. Doctor has been completely shattered by incessant labours in the cause of philanthropy, it is by no means improbable that he will, though with the greatest reluctance on his part, be controlled, towards the close of the present year, to bid adieu to the land of his adoption.—*Indian Reformer, July* 17.

IT gives us great pleasure to perceive that our Mahomedan fellow-subjects are rousing themselves from their long-lived slumbers. Our townsman Maulavi Abdul Latif Khan Bahadoor is imparting life to his co-religionists in the metropolis; and we now learn that Khaja Abdul Ganí, one of the richest Mahomedan gentlemen of Dacca, has just established a school in that city for the gratuitous instruction of the poor.—*Id.*

WE are glad to learn that a Girls' School is about to be opened at Bali-Uttarapara, six miles from Calcutta on the Western Bank of the Hoogly, under the auspices of Baboo Raj Krishna Mukerjea of that village.—*Id.*

WE hear that an accident occurred on the E. I. Railway on Wednesday evening at Mullarpore. It appears that when the 6 a. m. up goods-train was shunting off at the above station, a ballast engine ran into it, breaking the van and itself into pieces. The driver of the engine was, we have been informed, killed.—*Englishman, July* 18.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has issued an order to the effect that, for the future, when any unusual occurrences of importance, such as breaches of the peace, shall take place in any military stations within his command, they are to be immediately reported by the senior officer for his Excellency's information. If it is not the fact that this order has been long since issued, and been allowed to fall into neglect and disuse, we can only say that we wonder at its late appearance, as it is obviously most irregular and unseemly that the first rumours or accounts which the head of the army hears of occurrences frequently leading to the most serious results as regards those concerned, should come gradually and slowly to the Commander-in-Chief's knowledge through the medium of hill or station talk, or gossiping letters. Yet it is a fact that, especially of late, several most serious occurrences, leading to courts-martial, courts of enquiry, &c., have been written about and talked about all over the country, and at army head-quarters, long before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has had any official or authentic information regarding them, or any actual information of their having taken place at all. Of all matters of a serious nature occurring amongst the military body, and attaining, or likely to attain, public notoriety, it is obviously right and desirable that the Commander-in-Chief should have the readiest and the fullest information, as, otherwise, he is as it were stultified in his own official and private circle of association, where, possibly, half-a-dozen people may be talking, with full particulars, upon matters which must eventually be submitted for his decision and award, and yet of which he must confess that he knows nothing. This order, whether it is a revived one or a new one, should not be allowed to fall into desuetude, as it is one essential to the smooth and satisfactory movement of the military machine under the guiding hand.—*Id.*

BANGALORE.

THE NEW OFFICES.—Another hitch; a telegram from the Government of India received a few days ago, has stopped proceeding with the New Public Offices. We hope this stoppage is only temporary.—*Mysore Recorder, July* 23.

PERUVIAN COTTON.—We extract below an account of an experiment in the growth of Peruvian Cotton by Mr. Fraser, Acting Collector of North Arcot, which might not be uninteresting to many of our readers:—

Memorandum regarding experiment with Piura Valley Cotton Seed.

SOIL.—Light, and rather poor, being a mixture of mould with a large proportion of sand gravel, and disintegrated rock—felspar I believe. It was manured at a cost of 2 Rupees with the refuse obtained from backyards in the town. The ground was originally intended for growing vegetables in, and had been well dug to incorporate the manure with the soil throughly.

EXTENT PLANTED.—Two hundred and forty square yards, or rather more than a twentieth of an acre; the quantity of seed used was a small handful.

DATE OF SOWING AND MODE OF CULTURE.—On the 30th September 1862, about half the ground was laid out in raised drills five feet apart, and the seeds dibbed in singly six inches apart. The ground had been well moistened by rain previous to sowing, and the seeds were watered by hand, as occasion required, till they appeared above ground which they did, with scarcely a single blank, on the 5th October. They were slightly watered by hand till about six inches high. On the 27th October, the plants were thinned out to eighteen inches, or two feet apart, and the thinnings transplanted into the remaining half of the ground, on raised drills as above, and at distances of two feet apart. These were watered by hand till they had recovered the effects of removal, and have thriven nearly as well as those left were originally sown. From this time, the whole were allowed to depend on the local rains (with the exception of being thrice artificially irrigated, the water being run into the channels on either side of the raised drills) till the plants began to flower, which was in the first week of February 1863. The plants were then in many cases from 5½ to 6 feet high, with lateral branches 3 feet long. I found I had made the mistake of planting much too close. The drills should be at least 10 feet apart, the plants 8 feet, to allow of free growth. One rain after the 15th of May would be ruinous and bore hardly a single pod. From the middle of February till the end of May, the plants were well watered once a week as just described.

The pods began to ripen in the first week of April and several were picked on the 7th. I send the contents of two, one with one without seeds, fully developed and well ripened, which were picked on that day. Many similar ones were picked afterwards, so that these may be considered fair specimens.

The picking continued at intervals as the pods ripened till the end of May. The produce has been at 135 lbs. of seed Cotton per acre; when cleaned it has been at 45 lbs. fibre, and 90 lbs. seed for the virgin crop. If the plant produces any thing like what it does in Peru at the second crop, the yield in December next should be very good.

The number of bearing plants was 250. There are now 274 on the ground 276. They were all cut to the height of about 4 feet on the 15th instant, and the side branches shortened to 2 feet or thereabouts. They all look very healthy, and many are 1¼ inches in diameter at the base and were nearly 7 feet high when cut over.

SEASON.—From the time of sowing till the 20th of November there was rain enough to render the plants almost independent of all artificial irrigation. After that date no rain fell worth mentioning. The North-east monsoon failed almost entirely.

J. FRASER, *Acting Collector.*

Chittoor, 26th June, 1863.—*Id.*

READINGS FROM THE BENGALI PAPERS.

(*Indian Reformer, July* 17.)

THE *Soma Prakasha* of the 13th instant contains an article with the heading, "Treatment of Indian Princes by the Indian Government." The writer, however, confines his remarks to the annexation of Jhansie by Lord Dalhousie. After informing his readers that Jhansie was given away by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1832, to Raja Ram Chandra Rao,—whom the writer compares, as regards fidelity to British rule, to Hannuman of Lanka,—the Lord Sahib of the Romans, who put on a red cap to show his attachment to the great Republic—our contemporary quotes the following dying words of his grandson and successor Gangadhar Rao, uttered in the presence of the Resident, Major Malcolm, and Mr. Ellis, Resident of Indore:—"My family is about to become extinct, but agreeably to treaty I adopt Damodar Gangadhar Rao as my son and successor. * * * The Indian Government has all along showed kindness to us, I therefore request you to recommend to the Governor General that the kingdom of Jhansie may not come to an end.' The last prayer of the dying Rajah was made known to Lord Dalhousie, who, however, ruled that, 'on account of the failure of heirs of the Rajah of Jhansie, and agreeably to the principles of justice and the preservation of property, the Indian Government becomes the rightful owner of the territory. And this too in the face of the pledge given by Sir William Bentinck that, in case of the failure of heirs, the Rajah of Jhansie should have the right of adoption!' This conduct was only in keeping with the character of Lord Dalhousie. Says our contemporary, "The maintenance of the rights of others and a sense of justice, were the two qualities that had no place in Dalhousie's heart. Ever since he heard of the mortal illness of the Rajah of Jhansie, his lordship meditated pretexts for obtaining possession of the territory. The blind admirers of Lord Dalhousie tell us that his lordship used day and night to muse on public affairs. Now we say one wish to know why Dalhousie sat up late at nights? For poring over old Treaties and Engagements with a view to find pretexts for plundering kingdoms." The writer goes on to say that, when the Resident of Jhansie was made acquainted of the intentions of Lord Dalhousie to annex the territory he brought his lordship to allow the personal property of the late Rajah to remain in the hands of the widow, Lakshmi Bai, and the adopted son. But Dalhousie was inexorable. All the jewels, including the diamond shoes of the late king, were brought to the treasury, and the proceeds absorbed into the Imperial treasury. On this the writer remarks:—"We have heard of the dethronement of many kings, but we never heard of the sale of their wearing apparel. It remained for Lord Dalhousie to make us hear that. The Empress Eugene has her crown adorned with some diamonds belonging to the House of Orleans, but the Emperor Napoleon had them returned. The deposed King of Naples is yet getting the rents of his own lands. But in the horoscope of Lord Dalhousie it was not written that he should treat his enemies, and especially the persons brought under his feet, with civility." The writer ascribes the breaking out of the rebellion in Jhansie to Dalhousie's injustice to the widowed queen and the adopted son. "There," says he, "the fires of insurrection blazed and reduced many a European to ashes. We are of the opinion that but for the unjust policy of Dalhousie there would have been no rebellion there, neither would the tender hands of Lakshmi Bai have been stained with human gore.' Our contemporary concludes thus:—"It was a saying of the Roman general, Cæsarus, that that man alone was entitled to the appellation 'rich' who could from his own pockets maintain an army of ten thousand. He himself became rich in that sense after plundering all Asia. Similarly, according to the admirers of Lord Dalhousie, that Governor-General alone deserves the name who extends the boundaries of the empire. It was with a view, to deserve that eulogy of his flatterers, that Dalhousie plundered the Indian Princes, and thus merited the designation of an "able Governor."

The *Dhaka Prakasha* (of Dacca) expresses great regret at the ruling of Sir Barnes Peacock that men, like Mr. Plowden, late Commissioner of Burdwan, should be precluded from practising in the High Court without passing the Pleadership Examination. "It is highly probable," remarks our contemporary, "that such persons [meaning Commissioners, Judges, Collectors, Sudder Ameens and the like] will no more be willing to become Vakeels. There are two reasons for this. The first reason is, that men who have filled high judicial posts, and gained distinction in adjudicated posts, and gained distinction in adjudicating cases, cannot but feel it a disgrace to go up to the Pleadership Examination with the common herd. The second reason is, that Examination is an extraordinary affair. Owing to various causes many intelligent persons are plucked, while dunces pass. This circumstance will, doubtless, prevent high officials from wishing to become Vakeels. The Lord Chief Justice, therefore, ought forthwith to repeal the new rule."

The *Bhaskar*, the staunch advocate of Hindu orthodoxy, pronounces the following eloquent eulogium on Missionaries:—

"We declare with open throats that Missionary gentlemen are great benefactors to the country. No body of men have put forth so great exertions for the enlightenment and civilization of the people of this land as the Missionaries. If the Missionaries had not come into the country, English education among all classes of the community throughout India, but more especially Bengal, would not have made such rapid progress. Of all the Missionaries we should express the largest amount of gratitude to Dr. Duff. That gentleman has spent nearly the whole of his invaluable life for the promotion of the good of the people of this country. It is impossible to calculate the number of men who have become good English scholars, and who have been turned from the practice of vice into that of virtue, through that educational institution of which he is the founder. He has also all along laboured for kindling the flame of knowledge in the minds of the women of the country as in those of its men. Though he is advanced in years, there is no perceptible diminution of zeal and enthusiasm in promoting the good of the people of Bengal. The zeal which he shows in the education of boys and girls is equally manifested by him in adding to the knowledge of educated young men. Witness the good results flowing from his connection with the Bethune Society. Not the least conspicuous of the results is the impetus given to female education—many Hindu gentlemen of Calcutta, of the highest respectability, having in consequence been engaged in educating their daughters. It is a simple fact, that, if the Missionaries had not come into the country, Bengal would not be in a condition to progress properly. The deliverance of the poor ryots in the Mofussil from the oppression of the Indigo Planters is to be ascribed only to the Missionaries. As the Missionaries are possessed of these good qualities we have all along praised them, and no uncivil word has ever appeared against them in the *Bhaskar*. In truth, to show hostility to those who have, for our benefit, thrown away their lives like water—what is it but to show ingratitude?"

HINDOO FEMALE EDUCATION.

(*Mysore Recorder, July* 23.)

DEAR SIR,—We beg you will give the following information a place in your journal.

The public will be glad to hear that the Annual Examination of the "Bangalore Hindoo Girls Institution," took place on the 6th instant, when a number of respectable Moodeliars and others kindly gave their attendance, and showed a deep interest in the proceedings of the day. Such a feeling is rare, inasmuch, as it will be admitted that a feeling in favor of female education is not a prevailing sentiment in the Hindoo mind.

The girls were examined in Geography, Arithmetic and Reading; and their needle work was exhibited; in all which they had made a most creditable progress; especially one amongst them in the 1st Class. The 1st girl, named Thayammah, had distinguished herself to the admiration of those assembled.

When this truly laudable Institution was opened, in the year 1856, there were only 9 girls on the list, but now the number has increased to 112; showing at once, that such an Institution would any time court the patronage of the late Mr. Bethune.

The Institution, as it now stands, deserves greater encouragement, considering that the intrinsic good it disseminates among a class of the community formerly accounted only worthy of a subordinate position in society, and consigned to a seclusion little better than a state of oblivion. But, unfortunately, the funds realized to support it are too limited to meet many other requisitions towards the benefit and moral improvement of the girls; and if greater exertion be employed by the Directors in securing a more ample subscription, the Institution would become a deal more useful. It is true, that the Government allows Rupees 50 to meet the expenses of the School; and though the collection from the members is extremely small, still the establishment costs Rupees 70 as follows.

Collection by Government	Rs.	50	0 0
Do. by Members	„	14	0 0
Total Rs....		64	0 0
Expences.			
Head Teacher	Rs.	17	8 0
2nd do.		7	0 0
3rd do.		6	0 0
Master Tailor		9	0 0
Conoopolley.....		6	0 0
Bill collector		5	0 0
2 Women to collect girls at 3 Rs. per each.		6	0 0
Total...		0	6 0
Total Rupees ..		55	6 0
Contingent expences		14	10 0
Total Rupees...		70	0 0

We would, therefore, solicit those subscribers who have hitherto been remiss in the payment of their subscription, to view the evil thereby incurred to the School and important and at the same time we would solicit the aid of charitable and benevolent ladies, and beg them to imitate the example of Mrs. Bowring and Mrs. Saunders, who are assiduous in rendering their kind patronage, and help, not only to this Institution, but to the poor in general. This is indeed rare circumstance; hence it courts the admiration of many individuals who are not recipients of their support. For when we saw Mrs. Saunders frequenting the houses of poor and helpless widows, and persuading and helping them to send their children to school, we felt no inconsiderable degree of delight to view such pious and philantropic feelings.—I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

M. J. A.

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

(*Times, June* 19.)

OXFORD, *June* 18.

THE Christ Church ball of Wednesday night was quite as brilliant and, as may be imagined, more select and aristocratic in its company than the fete of the previous evening. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord and Lady Derby, Lord Granville, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli, Lord and Lady Dufferin, and a long list of distinguished visitors were present, and all the guests were assembled and waiting for more than an hour before their Royal Highnesses arrived. They came shortly after 11 o'clock, and were received with the usual marks of profound respect and welcome. With their arrival the ball at once commenced, and from that time until after 2 o'clock, when they quitted the building, the Prince took part in almost every set that was danced, and the Princess almost as frequently. Their departure can hardly be said to have affected the spirit in which the fete was enjoyed by the general visitors, and the sun was shining brightly before the last had quitted this last display at Oxford's memorable Commemoration of 1863. With the cessation of the gaieties, torpor and dulness seemed to fall upon the ancient city to-day, for the Royal progresses in public were over, and none knew when the Prince was going out or in.

As it was generally understood, however, that the Prince and Princess intended to drive through the town and inspect some of the chief monuments of Oxford, the curious public thronged the streets from an early hour in the forenoon, in the hope of catching a glimpse of long time in the exquisite chapel built from the designs of Mr. Scott, and much resembling in style and proportions the Sainte Chapelle of Paris. In this a stay of some few minutes was made, and then across the courtyard to the Bodleian Library, where the Princess was shown the veritable lantern taken from Guy Fawkes's hand at the time of his capture—a large, rusty, old fashioned piece of ironwork, which lies side by side with the portraits of the chief conspirators in this most radical attempt to reform the Constitution. The chair made from the oaken timbers of the ship in which Drake first circumnavigated the world was also duly pointed out, and the visitors walked some time in this fine old library, admiring its curious collection of pictures and the huge piles of volumes which almost seemed to form its walls.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting visit of the day was that which was next paid to the New, or, as it is often called, the Ashmol Museum, the Regius Professor of Medicine having by his exertions contributed materially to its first establishment and subsequent success. The good taste of the Gothic style in which the structure is built has scarcely yet ceased to be matter of controversy, but there can be no question that it forms a picturesque addition to the public buildings of this ancient city. A pleasing feature of the internal decoration, which the Royal visitors did not omit to observe, is the employment of wrought-iron ornaments of rare artistic merit both in design and execution. The capitals of the pillars and spandrils of the arches which support the roof are of this character, and represent interwoven branches of lime, chestnut, ivy, sycamore, palm, and other trees and shrubs, with leaf, flower, and fruit delicately and truthfully rendered. The statues of Aristotle, Bacon, Newton, Galileo, and other great teachers of science, a view of which have been contributed by Her Majesty, as a mark of her personal interest in the Museum, also attracted special notice. The examination of the rest of the collection, which is as diverse and miscellaneous as the old Tradescant's Ark, which was once a noted show at Oxford, and part of which is now deposited in it here, occupied nearly half an hour. It had been originally intended that the Princess should have an opportunity of examining the beautiful architecture of Magdalen College, but, as time was wanting, this was omitted, and the *cortège* returned to the Deanery of Christ Church.

The departure of the Royal visitors was marked by manifestations as enthusiastically loyal as had greeted their arrival. The Station of the Great Western Railway and the streets leading to it from Christ Church were gaily decorated with flags, banners, garlands of flowers, and wreaths of evergreens. The City Volunteers, under Captain Parsons, were drawn up as a guard of honour in the Station—a mark of respect for which the Prince personally communicated his thanks to the officer in command. At half-past 3 the Royal party arrived at the Station, and, after cordially taking leave of the Dean of Christ Church, Mrs. Liddell, and their family, entered the special train, which moved off amid the cheers of the spectators, the Prince and Princess bowing graciously at the window of their carriage.

After this Oxford began to be quietly emptied of all save its regular permanent citizens. The time had come for the students to go down for the Long Vacation, and the visitors joined them in a general rush to the railway. Flags were gradually being withdrawn from windows and housetops, and the evergreens stripped down. In a word, the city was evidently subsiding into the dull, dozy stillness and repose of the Long Vacation.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(*Times City Article, June* 19.)

THE report of Mr. Ireland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railways for the year 1862-3 has just been issued. According to this document the progress made towards the completion of the lines has, upon the whole, been satisfactory. Seven hundred and forty-seven miles had on the 31st of December last been added to the 1,609½ which were open for traffic on the 1st of January, 1862. Since the beginning of this year 184 miles more have been finished, making a total of 2,528 miles upon which passengers and goods are now being conveyed. The greatest distance traversed in a direct line is on the East Indian Railway from Calcutta to Benares 540 miles; the next greatest is the trans-peninsula line from Madras to Beypore, 406 miles; and the next from Bombay to Sholapore, across the Bhore Ghat, 295 miles. In the year 1861 the goods sent out from this country for Indian railway construction weighed 182,621 tons, and cost 1,699,621*l.* last year, the respective figures were 338,018 tons, and 1,487,682*l.*, which, added to former years, makes a total of 2,597,941 tons of materials, of the value of 13,843,392*l.*, sent out to India from this country, in 3,292 ships, for the purposes of the railways. With regard to the persons employed on the open lines compared with last year the number of natives is 35,468 against 32,148, of Europeans 2,344 against 2,181. On the 31st of December, 1862, the number of proprietors and debenture holders were 31,420, having increased by 5 260 in the course of the year, the increase being in the same ratio as the capital. In the course of the past year there has been an expenditure of 5 810,852*l.*, that in England having been 1,454,289*l.*, and in India 3,956,563*l.* The amount raised by the companies, in addition to the sum of 2,515,496*l.* which stood to their credit on the 1st of May, 1862, was 5,258,567*l.*, so that on the 1st of May there was a balance of 1,943,271*l.* available for the current year's expenditure. It has been estimated that the expenditure for the year 1863-64 will be 2,012,000*l.* in England and 4 189,000*l.* in India, and that 5,293,000*l.* will be raised to meet it, in addition to the balance of 1,943,271*l.* The amount which had been raised on the 30th of April 1862, by share capital was 31,308,641*l.*; by debentures, 11,756,249*l.*—total, 43,064,890*l.* On the 30th of April these amounts stood—share capital, 36,155,142*l.*; debentures, 12,062,894*l.*;—total, 48,218,036*l.* The net receipts from all the open lines in the year ending 30th June, 1862, were 484,132*l.*, against 311,367*l.* of the previous year. The numbers of passengers conveyed in the same periods were 6,227,463 and 4,912,955 respectively. The present changeable condition of the lines it is remarked, renders it very difficult to draw any conclusion as to their real value. While some are partially finished, and extending in length every few months, while others are finished, but are without access to the stations, and while it is uncertain what will be the cost of the permanent establishments, and what the expenses of working will be, it is impossible to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, their remunerative powers. The amount which had been paid to the several companies for guaranteed interest up to the 31st of December, 1862, was 8,269,190*l.* This sum is subject to a deduction of about 1,600,000*l.*, which the Government had received from the earnings of the Railways leaving a debt of about 6,650,000*l.* against the companies. The annual amount that will be due from the Government for guaranteed interest, when the lines are finished, may be taken at 3,000,000*l.*, but the receipts from them are now rapidly increasing. A considerable portion of the above sum will consequently be met by the payments into the Government treasuries in India. The liability of Government will thus diminish annually, until at last Government will be altogether relieved from it. In another year the great cotton fields of Central India, and of Guzerat will be in direct communication with Bombay, and Delhi will be within two days of Calcutta.

At the meeting of the Natal Land and Colonization Company to-day, the report and accounts for the year ending the 31st of December last was unanimously adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 5*s.* per share was declared. The proposal for converting the 10*l.* paid-up shares into two shares of 10*l.* each with 5*l.* paid was also agreed to.

CHANGE OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Times, June* 19.)

VERY great statesmen have thought it worth their while to address the public on the use and abuse of political terms, and have shown how decisions of the utmost importance may be influenced by the misappropriation of words. We may extend this doctrine farther and say that the abuse of geographical terms is scarcely less likely to lead to error. Of this, too, we can give an illustration fraught with no small interest at the present moment. We are rulers of India. Events have placed that wonderful Empire under our dominion, and it has devolved upon us to administer the affairs of 150,000,000 people in another quarter of the world. Now, if we were to establish the seat of the Indian Government in some place beyond the frontiers of the Empire, as in Ceylon or Cashmere, the proceeding would be thought preposterous, and yet our actual policy, though almost equally open to objection, is disguised by the abuse of a geographical term. We speak of the whole Empire as "India;" and as the seat of Government must be in some one part of India, and as Calcutta is in "India," we allow the seat of Government to remain in Calcutta where considerations utterly inapplicable to our present position originally placed it.

Our Eastern Empire is actually constituted of an assemblage of nations speaking different languages, enjoying different climates, and characterized by different institutions, manners, and opinions. We may certainly call this aggregate by the name of India, if we please to do so, just as the ancients applied the term to still more extensive regions, and included under that designation the present territories of Burmah and Siam. But the real name of the country in which Calcutta is situated is Bengal, and Bengal is about the last province of the Empire in which the seat of Government would be established if we had to enter upon the administration of the whole Empire for the first time at this moment. The province of Bengal is populous and productive, and its capital stands as it were on the sea, and is therefore easily accessible. But though these conditions represent so many advantages in English eyes, the truth is that Bengal never, in all the long annals of Indian history, was selected for the seat of power. There is no province or State in the whole Empire which has had so little connexion with Royalty or dominion. India was always governed, as far as it was governed at all, from some point in the North-West. In the earliest times the law went forth from Oude; afterwards from Agra, Lahore or Delhi. There were famous kingdoms in Central India and in the South also, but there were no such monarchies in Bengal. When we first set foot in those parts, Bengal was governed like an outlying dependency by an officer of the Sovereign, and within the memory almost of living men the actual residence of that Sovereign was regarded by the inhabitants of Fort William—now Calcutta—as "an object of remote inquiry." If we had been as little aggressive as the Portuguese of Goa, the Mogul reigning at Delhi need have troubled himself very little about the foreign merchants established in Bengal. Our footing was obtained in a corner of the Empire as completely dissociated from its capital as Canton from Pekin, and the proceedings, indeed, which have led to our present condition might be illustrated from the case of China, by imagining that, after gradually advancing from Canton and absorbing the whole Celestial Empire, we had still kept the seat of Government at Canton itself, and had attempted to rule the whole population up to the Great Wall from that point.

Still, if this system had "worked well," the anomaly might have been disregarded; but the contrary is the case, at any rate in these present times; and it is because we are impressed with the growing importance of the error that we ask attention for the subject now. We must not disguise from ourselves that our task in India, notwithstanding our triumphant issue from the struggle of 1857, is more arduous than it has ever been before. We are making a new people of the Hindoos. We are at once enlightening them and enriching them. We are introducing all the appliances of civilization and education into the country, and we have already summoned natives to assist in the work of Government. In short, the eyes of the Hindoos are opened, and we shall have to govern them, not by the "traditions" of paternal rule, but by the same maxims which create good Government elsewhere. Now, the permanent establishment of the Supreme Government in Calcutta is an obstacle in the way of political progress. The effect of it is nothing less than this,—that all India is contemplated from a Bengal point of view, and that the maxims and doctrines which have grown up in a small province among a peculiar population, and under a close Government, are allowed insensibly to influence the administration of the entire Empire. If we can conceive that France had been ever ruled, not from Paris, but from Nantes, and by a Government imbued exclusively with the local traditions of Brittany, we shall get some idea of the effects produced by governing India from Calcutta.

For years past there has been more or less practical protest against this system. One great objection was discerned in the preponderating importance of the North Western frontier, which always called for the presence of the army and the Commander-in-Chief, if not of the Governor General, in those parts. In fact, the head-quarters of certain military establishments were actually transferred from Bengal to the North-West; a species of Viceregal Court was periodically held at Simla, and the readers of our columns may perhaps recollect the serious discussion of a proposal to move the seat of Government bodily from Calcutta to Lahore. But though the motives then at work are still influential, it is not upon these grounds that the transfer of Government is once more mooted. The great argument now is that if we are to govern the 150 millions of Hindoos as for the future they must be governed, we must allow the government to expand their ideas within the limits to which a single province and a small population would tend to confine them. Bengal is by no means the most important part of India, and its inhabitants resemble no other people in the Empire. If we persist in regarding all Hindoos as Bengalees and colouring all India with Calcutta tints, we shall make mistakes which we cannot afford to make. "Indian" statesmen should not be localized in Bengal. Neither politically nor physically is the atmosphere of that province so eligible as to recommend it for exclusive preference. The Governor-General is now constantly on the move when the weather will permit. If he could have the opportunity of calling the Council together periodically at a suitable place, the change would involve many more advantages than would be generally imagined.

Our task is an arduous one—all the more so from being absolutely novel. It is another abuse of terms to speak of either Affghans or Moguls as rulers of "India." No Sovereign of any dynasty ever ruled over that "India" which is actually subject to the British Crown. It was probably from a contemplation of this vast and heterogeneous aggregate that Mr. Bright came to the opinion that it was too immense to be ruled in one mass by any Government whatever. But if we decline to disintegrate our dominion we may at any rate endeavour to render its Government as cosmopolitan as possible, and to remove it from the influences of a secluded province. If it should prove hard to take in India as a whole, we may at least make an attempt to extend the range of our view. Let us remember for the future that whereas our mission is to govern India, we are confining the Government to Bengal, and that Bengal far from being a specimen of India generally, is in many points peculiarly distinguished from the rest of the Empire. We have reason to believe that these considerations have lately made themselves felt, and there is one more which should certainly not be disregarded. The climate of Calcutta is peculiarly noxious to Europeans, and if we wish to give India the benefit of our best men, we may at least take means for rendering their expatriation as little hurtful to them as possible.

THE GUARDS' BALL.

(*Times, June* 27.)

The Guards' Ball, "the bright particular star" of this season, was given last night, and was a most magnificent and brilliant success. There is probably no social problem so difficult to solve as that of giving a very large ball with even tolerable success, and the difficulties increase ten-fold when, as last night, Royalty has to be entertained on a scale of magnitude and splendour which gratifies national pride, and is due to the fete. The whole arrangements, then, for such an occasion must be absolutely perfect, and the events of the evening succeed each other with courtly regularity, for the failure of one involves the confusion of all. With 2,000 of the highest and most distinguished of the land to receive and accommodate, the task of entertaining with *éclat* becomes therefore formidable, for a *contretemps* at these fetes is never forgotten. It is no slight praise, therefore, to the officers of the Guards to say that on this great occasion they achieved a triumphant success, and that their fete was one which for the future is likely to be taken as the model of what such entertainments should be. From beginning to end, from the first arrival of the visitors to the reception of the guests of the evening, from the commencement of the dancing to the supper in the wonderfully decorated supper-room to its unfortunately all too brilliant fete, which those who witnessed will long and pleasantly remember. Nothing could be more appropriate than that the Brigade of Guards should entertain the Prince and his fair young bride—for this noble *corps* is without dispute the foremost and finest representative of the English army; and though our young Heir Apparent is not, literally speaking, a Guardsman, still he was as Colonel attached to the Regiment of Grenadi

trict in 1858, Captain Speke had shown his sense of the honour done to him by naming the principal channel leading from the lake after the Emperor Napoleon. He would take up their time no longer, but at once introduce to them Captain Speke, who would, on behalf of himself and his companion, Captain Grant, read to them a paper on the "Nile and its Tributaries." On coming forward, Captain Speke met with a most flattering reception, the whole meeting rising and cheering loudly. When silence was at last restored, Captain Speke said that before reading his paper he begged to introduce to them a little boy belonging to one of the most intelligent of the Equatorial tribes. It was through the friendliness and fidelity of a man of this tribe that he was able to complete his great work, and he thought it only just that the Government should educate some of the most intellectual of this race and send them back to their native country as consuls, to assist in spreading our commerce and civilization throughout Eastern Africa. The little fellow, a fine boy of about 14, is an excellent specimen of the intellectual black type, his nose being as straight and his forehead as high as those of an European, although his woolly head and dark skin were thoroughly characteristic of his African blood. He seemed in no way disconcerted at his reception, and was as cool and collected as if he had attended the meetings of the society all his life. Captain Grant had a similar companion with him.

Captain Speke commenced his paper, "The Nile and its Tributaries Compared," by describing the Lake Nyanza, the principal head of the Nile. This lake is situated in lat. 3 deg. S., and from that point to its debouchure, in the Mediterranean, in lat. 31 deg. N., the Nile traverses a distance of over 3,000 geographical miles, or nearly one-tenth of the circumference of the earth. When he discovered the Nyanza Lake in 1858, he found it to be a large sheet of sweet water, lying about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and he at once felt certain that it could only be the source of some vast river such as the Nile. The natives had traditions, too, of its great extent, and certain Arab merchants of Zanzibar, who penetrated those regions in search of ivory, assured him that Nyanza was the source of some great river. Other traditions heard from the natives confirmed him in this opinion; and he believes he would have settled the question of the source of the Nile in 1858, by travelling to Uganda with an Indian merchant, had not the chief of the expedition fallen ill. On his return to England, he found Sir Roderick Murchison deeply imbued with the necessity of at once completing the work he had left undone. He himself could not rest satisfied until the world had accepted his views, now happily confirmed by actual inspection and observation. On returning with his brave companion, Captain Grant, to Unyanyambe, 5 deg. south of the lake, in 1861, he hit upon a new route, which he supposed, from the accounts of the ivory merchants, would lead to a creek in the western flank of the lake; but owing to the confusion existing in the language of the country with regard to the terms river and lake, it turned out to be a new lake, the Luero-lo-Urigi, which once contained large quantities of water, but is now fast drying up. It is to the west and north of Karagwe that the great lake receives its largest supply of terrestrial water, through the medium of the Kitangule river, which drains off the Luero-lo-Urigi and many minor lakes. These lakes are all mere puddles compared to the Nyanza; but the Kitangule is a noble river, sunk low in the earth, like a huge canal, and measuring 80 yards across. The question now arises what forms these lakes without number? The Mountains of the Moon, from whence they derive their water, are in the middle of the rainy zone, where he observed in 1862 that no less than 233 days out of the year were more or less wet days. The first place from which he obtained a view of Lake Nyanza during the second expedition was from the town of Mashonde, in the Uddu portion of the country of Uganda, on the west side of the lake. Pursuing his way northward along the shore to the valley of Katonga, which is situated on the Equator, the land above the lake becomes very beautiful, being composed of low sandstone hills deeply scored and seamed by the heavy rains, covered with gigantic grass of unsurpassed verdure, and by dells of trees as tall and straight as the blue gums of Australia. Travelling, however, is most irksome in this part of the country, for, owing to the gradual subsidence of the streams, the moorlands surrounding them are mere networks of rushes covering unfathomable soft bogs. Crossing the Equator he reached the Mworango, a stream of moderate size, and said to flow out of the lake. It runs north, and joins the Nile in the kingdom of Unyoro, when its name is changed to Kafu. Further on the Luajerri follows its example, and still further on, at the centre of the northern coast of the lake, issues the parent stream of the Nile, falling over rocks of an igneous character, and forming falls 12ft. high, which he had christened by the name of the "Ripon Falls," in honour of the President of the Geographical Society at the time of the starting of the expedition. The escape of the Nyanza's waters, 20 miles north of the Equator, was the only outlet examined, owing to the barbarous restrictions placed on travellers by the king of the country. They, however, saw the junction of the Nile with the Kafu and Asua rivers, and crossed the Luajerri half-way between its escape from the lake and its junction with the parent stream. Proceeding down the Nile from the Ripon Falls, they first passed through a row of sandstone hills, after which the river rushes down due north with the beauty of a mountain torrent, running off at last into long flats, more like a lake than a river. In Unyoro it is increased by the contributions of the Kafu and Luajerri, and continues navigable as far as the Karuma Falls, where it rushes on with boisterous liveliness. They could not continue their passage beyond this point owing to a war that was raging in the country. They next met the old river in the Madi country, where it still bears the unmistakeable character of the Nile—long flats and long rapids. Here it is that another great feeder from the Nyanza lake, the Asua river, joins it on the eastern side. On the other side a long flat extends far into the country,—as far, Captain Speke believes, as the little Luta Nzigi lake. With the rest of the Nile we ought to be well acquainted, but little is known about it, owing to the fact of no one having yet taken the trouble to place milometers at proper spots. Proceeding onwards, the next great affluent is the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which joins the Nile with hardly any visible stream, having more the appearance of a lake than of a river. The second is the Geraffee river, which may be said to be only one-third of the Nile in size at its point of junction. Its source has yet to be discovered. Its character suggests the possibility of its coming from Lake Nyanza. The third affluent is the Southern Sobat river, also full and navigable. The Northern Sobat they passed without knowing it. Captain Speke then went on to describe some other tributaries of the Nile, concluding by giving an account of his meeting with Mr. Baker at Khartoum, who had nobly come up the Nile to meet him, with no less than three ladies. Mr. Baker and his party intended following out the stream supposed to lead to the little Luta Nzigi lake to its source. They would be pleased to hear that Mr. Petherick was in perfect health and excellent spirits, and trading energetically when last he heard of him.

Sir Roderick Murchison then called on Captain Grant to say a few words. He met with a similar round of cheering to that given to his companion. He said that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to bear witness before the eyes of the world to the energy of his old friend, Captain Speke, during the whole expedition. Not one man in 10,000 who attempted such a journey would have come home victorious, and he felt proud at having had the honour and privilege of serving under such a chief. They had collected specimens of natural history, and had made many sketches. They were neither of them artists, so the sketches must not be judged too critically. He would, however, vouch for their accuracy.

At the suggestion of the President,

Captain Speke again addressed the meeting, giving a long and interesting account of the people of the countries through which he passed, and detailing the reception he met with from various kings and chiefs. The people of this part of the country are most intellectual, but have a great distrust of the white men, owing to the enormities committed by the slave traders. The difficulties of travelling through these countries are almost insuperable, from numberless causes. The native kings are continually at war with each other, which causes wholesale desertion among the men forming the expeditions. The natives, however, with whom he had had amicable relations were most friendly and honest, not only helping him themselves with presents, but sending men with him into other friendly nations as safeguards. He considers that the race is the same as the Abyssinian, with a strong admixture of the Hindoo. They are mostly tall, well-made men, with straight noses and curly hair. They have no religion, and do not believe in a soul. The people of Karagw he praises most highly. The king and princes are in every respect worthy of the epithet "gentlemen."

After the conclusion of his address, Sir Roderick Murchison presented Captain Speke with the gold medal sent to him by the King of Italy. The medal for Captain Grant was on its way, and had not yet arrived.

Sir Roderick then called on the meeting to give three cheers for the heroes of the evening, which was responded to by at least a dozen ringing rounds.

The meeting did not break up until nearly 12 o'clock, every one being anxious to shake hands with the travellers and their black companions.

HOMERSHAM COX ON THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

(Examiner, June 13.)

The Institutions of the English Government; being an Account of the Constitution, Powers, and Procedure of its Legislative, Judicial, and Administrative Departments. With Copious References to Ancient and Modern Authorities. By Homersham Cox, M. A., Barrister-at Law, Author of 'The British Commonwealth,' etc. H. Sweet.

The English Constitution. By Dr. Edward Fischel. Translated from the Second German Edition, by Richard Jenery Shee, of the Inner Temple. Bosworth and Harrison.

THAT so portly and elaborate a work as Dr. Fischel's *Verfassung Englands* should have been published in Germany, and that a second edition should have been called for within a few months of its first appearance at the beginning of 1862, are significant and interesting facts. It is satisfactory to Englishmen that the system of government, painfully and nobly built up for them by their fore-fathers, has on the Continent so zealous and admiring an expositor, and many diligent students; and this especially at a time when one of the two most influential German States, and the one which by its position ought to exert the greatest influence of all, is being subjected to something very like a burlesque of the Stuart Government of England. Yet Dr. Fischel's work seems hardly worth translating; or, if it be, Mr. Jenery Shee seems not to have been equal to the business of translating it. What liberties have been taken with the German text we are unable to say. Mr. Shee leaves us to decide between one statement that "the opinions of Dr. Fischel have been retained intact," and another to the effect that he has corrected the errors into which the foreigner has fallen. He also admits that "details of constitutional precedents which the "author has wholly omitted, or imperfectly narrated, have been incorporated with the text;" while, on the other hand, "the portions of the work which were merely intended to impress the German public with a reverential regard for those minutiæ of our constitutional scheme which seems to have struck the author as worthy of adoption have been eliminated,"—the Doctor's vain repetitions have been "obviated,"—and "certain other omissions have likewise been made for the purpose of rendering the volume less prolix."

Prolix enough the volume is at present. Whether the fault lie chiefly with Dr Fischel or with Mr Shee,—who gives no sort of clue to the changes he has made, and whose obsolete taste for long and heavy words is shown in the sentence we have quoted,—its six hundred pages are anything but easy reading. Its general scheme is confusing and incomplete, and its details are commoplace and unsatisfactory. The author, we are told, has "with great assiduity and laboriousness, consulted the most reliable "authorities," and it must be admitted that, as a foreigner, he shows respectable acquaintance with modern writers on English history; but of first-hand and first-rate guides to an understanding of our constitution there appears to have been made no use at all. Hallam and Macaulay, Palgrave and Nicolas, are able teachers of the several subjects they have taken in hand, and among yet more recent authors, no one can fail to learn much from Mr Forster and Mr May, Mr Froude and Mr Motley. But they are familiar to every one who is at all likely to take up Dr Fischel's volume; and a work in which slight reference is made to any of the original authorities from whom they studied, in which Tuiery and Bulwer are put on a level with them, and in which even Mr Disraeli's political novels are accepted as historical manuals, cannot be praised for either discrimination or research.

After an introduction, in which he undertakes to define the character of English constitutional law and to describe its sources, Dr Fischel proceeds to an examination of the English Constitution under eight divisons. The first, discussing the political rights of persons, passes from an unintelligible enumeration of the different classes of the population to a statement of their several privileges as regards travel, abode, commerce, property, religion, and speech, their rights in respect of *habeas corpus* and privacy of letters, and their powers of petition, association, and resistance. Then follow seven chapters explanatory of the prerogatives of the Crown, its duties and its dues, and eight others on the Civil Government, describing the executive—the Privy Council—the financial system—the Secretaryships of State—the newly-created Parliamentary Boards—direct Government Boards—the army—and the navy." A fourth division is appropriated to the State Church and the Universities, and a fifth to the judicature, its eleven chapters being entitled, "Characteristics of the English judicial system—the Courts of Law at Westminster—the ancient minor local Courts—the newly-created Courts—barristers and attorneys—Crown prosecutions and proceedings—the Chancellor and the Equity Courts—the Bankruptcy Courts—Ecclesiastical and University Courts—and the House of Lords as a Court of Jurisdiction." The sixth, and by far the longest part of the whole volume, is devoted to an investigation of local administrative government; sheriffs, coroners, lords-lieutenant, justices of the peace, poor-law unions, surveyors of highways, constables, town corporations, the corporation of London, franchises, parishes, poor-law unions, sanitary boards, town corporations, metropolitan police, the city police, corporations of London, prisons and lunatic asylums, justices of the peace, petty sessions and quarter sessions, and county policemen being discussed and re-discussed in the order of our catalogue. After all this, and looking very like a corner-stone almost rejected by the builder of this volume, but inserted at the eleventh hour, is a short account of the history, composition, and functions of Parliament; and the book ends with twenty pages of allusion to the legal relations of the colonies.

Of the opinions strung together in this reckless way—literally "a serried rank," to repeat Mr. Shee's favourite expression—it would be idle to attempt any detailed analysis. Much indeed, if not unintelligible, is very hard to follow. "Under the Plantagenets personal servitude began to disappear, and traces of a proletarian class became perceptible," we are told by an author, or translator,—we never know in which capacity to regard Mr. Shee,—who, a page or two before, rejects the hackneyed statement, that of the sixty-nine words composing the Lord's Prayer sixty-five are Saxon, and who, elsewhere, sneers at Mr. May's singularly clear and forcible English as "the ordinary parliamentary jargon." There is nothing about which our teacher is more hazy than the history of the English nobility. In the reign of Henry the Seventh we are told, and there is not much objection to be taken to the statement, these came into existence "a new and moody aristocracy." Henry the Eighth, "after a grossly despotic fashion, . . . laid the groundwork of a fresh-minted aristocracy." But things are better now. "The aristocracy maintains its social consideration in consequence of being constantly recruited from the notabilities of the country, from among the wealth (Lords Ashburton, Overstone), from the legal and literary celebrities (Lords Brougham, Macaulay, Lyndhurst), partly also from among the favourites of the people, and the most distinguished men of the country. Inasmuch as the aristocracy astutely enough absorbs the capacities into the ranks of the peerage, the needful balo continues. This halo, which radiates from a genuine aristocracy, has often sufficed to render equality before the law quite illusory." They who care for this kind of writing may find plenty of it in Dr Fischel's *English Constitution*, as done into English by Mr Richard Jenery Shee.

Those, on the other hand, who desire solid information on the subject may turn to Mr Homersham Cox's masterly treatise on the *Institutions of the English Government*. It is not a small book, or one to be disposed of in a day. It contains more than eight hundred pages, and each page demands careful reading. It is a clear, concise, well ordered and well-executed exposition of the present state of the British Commonwealth, in everything but its subject the direct opposite of Dr. Fischel's volume, and in nearly every thing a model of good workmanship. Mr. Cox's style is graceful and intelligible; his learning is great and varied, and his skill in setting forth the materials which he has spent many years in collecting, always from original authorities, is highly to be praised.

"One of the greatest advantages of our English law," says Blackstone, "is that not only the crimes themselves which it punishes, but also the penalties which it inflicts, are ascertained and notorious. Nothing is left to arbitrary discretion. The King, by his judges, dispenses what the law has previously ordained, but is not himself the legislator." Following out the plan here suggested, Mr. Cox, in his analysis of the British Constitution, describes first its legislative and then its executive parts; the latter being divided into judicature and administration, that which has supreme power of interpreting the laws made by the law-making body, and that which has the supreme power of executing them, so far as their execution does not require authority for their interpretation. This division cannot be quite strictly maintained. Of much of the machinery of Government it is hard to say to which section it most completely belongs, and in many cases more than one office is held by the same governing body. But all experience shows the wisdom of preserving as much distinction as possible between the several parts, and gives reasons for the jealous care with which the British Constitution guards privileges apparently unimportant. "When the legislative power," writes Montesquieu, "is united to the executive in the same person or the same body of the magistracy, there can be no liberty, for there is always the danger that the monarch or senate will make tyrannical laws in order to execute them tyrannically." Neither can there be liberty, if the judicial power be not separate from the legislative executive. If it be joined to the legislative, the power over the lives and liberties of the citizens will be arbitrary, for the judge will be the legislator. If it be joined to the executive, the judge will have the power of oppression." Of the latter evil the tyranny of the Star Chamber affords an instance. Evidence of the former may be found in the perversions of parliamentary privilege by which the House of Commons formerly adjudicated with extreme severity upon offences respecting which no previous rule had been made.

In the British Commonwealth the supreme legislative power is vested in Parliament. Its authority is absolute, save where there are special restrictions, as in the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland and the Colonial Charters, and in cases of ambiguous laws, between which the judges have the power of deciding, and of very old laws which, if clearly repugnant to the spirit of later legislation, may be set aside. Parliament being thus, as Blackstone has it, "the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the Constitution of these kingdoms," Mr. Cox proceeds very briefly to trace its origin and very fully to discuss its nature.

As the leader of Parliament, and the person round whom by a convenient fiction the Lords and Commons gather to aid in the government of the country, the Sovereign has some special prerogatives. The Bill of Rights prohibited the dispensation of statutes and enforcement of arbitrary proclamations carried to so unwarrantable an extent by the Stuarts, and the only remaining shred of this power is the authority possessed by the Crown of issuing Orders in Council to meet cases of unforeseen emergency, for which indemnity is in due course obtained from Parliament. Over those colonies, however, which have been acquired by cession or conquest the Crown has absolute power of legislation, and the rule that no Parliament can be assembled without its authority, or retained longer than it chooses, gives it an important check upon domestic legislature. Twice only, in the cases of the Convention Parliament of 1660, summoned under an ordinance of the Long Parliament, and of that of 1688, appointed by the letters-missive of the Prince of Orange, have Parliaments been called together without royal authority, and in both instances the breach of rule was repaired at the earliest moment possible by obtaining the retrospective sanction of the King. The right of *veto* would be a great power in the hands of the Crown were it any longer a valid right; but royal assent has never been refused to a bill passed by both Houses since Queen Anne's day, and no further exercise of this prerogative is ever likely to be ventured on. In one curious instance the royal assent was virtually dispensed with. In 1811 it was given by commission to the Regency Bill, consequent on the mental incapacity of George the Third.

The chief power now possessed by the Sovereign in guiding the decisions of Parliament, apart from the great influence he may exert by the choice of honest able Ministers to represent the Crown in both Houses, is a very cumbrous one. To ensure the passing or rejection of a bill by the Lords, the Crown can at any time augment the Upper House by creation of peers. Queen Anne established the precedent by creating twelve new peers, and ten others were made by George the third in 1776, with a view to passing the arrears of the Civil List. Sixteen were created to give a majority for the second reading of the Reform Bill of 1831, and a like measure was threatened on behalf of the Reform Act of 1832. In this case, however, the existing peers promised to withdraw their opposition on condition of their numbers being left intact, and a similar course is likely to be adopted in any further instance of collision. To restrain this violent exercise of prerogative, an act for limiting the number of peers was introduced in the reign of George the First; but, as De Lolme has remarked, "no bill of greater constitutional importance was ever agitated in Parliament, since the consequences of its being pressed would have been the freeing the House of Lords, both in its judicial and legislative capacities, from all constitutional check whatever from either the Crown or nation." Undoubtedly the healthy existence of the peerage depends upon the infusion of new life into its body as occasion requires. Into the question whether the House of Lords is a body worth having at all Mr. Cox enters at some length, his object being a refutation of the views of Bentham. A review of historical precedents shows that the House of Lords has repeatedly interfered to maintain the constitutional authority of the Commons on the one hand, and on the other hand to restrain the House of Commons from exceeding its constitutional authority."

Of the constitution of the House of Commons Mr. Cox speaks fully in one chapter, and in another he sums up the rules as to procedure in Parliament. With these rules nearly every one is familiar; but it is well to have them condensed and put in order for purposes of reference. Each, also, has a little history worth telling. None is more curious than that of the power, possessed by either House, of appointing summary punishment for breach of privilege. The earliest exercise of this power appears in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when, after consultation with the King and judges, the Commons released a member imprisoned for debt, and committed to prison the sheriffs and bailiffs who resisted their authority. Under Elizabeth the exercise of the power became frequent. Several men were sent to the Tower for contumacious speech or writing, and there was one case of punishment for bribery. "In 1571, Thomas Long, 'a very simple man and unfit,' purchased his seat for Westbury by giving 4*l.* to the Mayor and another. The House of Commons imposed a fine of 20*l.* upon the corporation and inhabitants of Westbury, and ordered that the 4*l.* should be returned." During the Stuart rule, the chief instances of breach of privilege were chargeable not against common people but against the Sovereign, and to such a pass were they carried that one monarch had to be put to death, another to be banished. Under the Georges the strife had mainly to do with the liberty of the press, and so much good has issued from it that we can half forgive the harsh and even unconstitutional conduct by which it was occasioned.

In the course of centuries the spirit of the British constitution has undergone an entire change. Parliament, from being the *Commune Consilium* of the King summoned to aid him in the Government of the territory of which he was feudal lord, has become the great mouthpiece of the English people, used solely for the defence of the national interest, and the maintenance of the national honour. The *Consilium Privatum*, or Privy Council, is still in theory what it used to be under the Norman kings. But in practice it answers very little purpose. Its right of legislating by making laws for Parliament was abrogated about the time of Edward the third, and now its only legislative power lies in the issuing of Orders in Council, subject to the approval of Parliament. The temporary influence that it acquired through the assistance of the Star Chamber but served eventually to lessen its authority. While its authority was greatest, however, the advisers of the Crown found themselves subjected to the control of Parliament. Before the Houses were constituted on their present basis this control began to be exercised, as in the work of the Mad Parliament assembled at Oxford in 1258, by which King Henry the Third was almost deprived of kingly power. The wars of Edward the First and Edward the Third, baneful in other respects, were useful in making it necessary for both sovereigns to submit their affairs to the inspection of Parliament, and to yield to many of its demands, before obtaining the money they needed. The fourteenth century the commons took upon themselves the office of accusers, at the bar of the House of Lords, of defaulting Ministers. Gradually it became necessary for only those Ministers to be chosen by the King whom the people, speaking through Parliament, would be likely to approve, and to retain them in office only so long as they could command a majority in the House of Commons. Pitt's innovations, in 1784, of dissolving Parliaments in hopes of obtaining more support from the nation, was the last step towards direct popular government. No more complete scheme of democratic legislation could possibly be devised.

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30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0